

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20.

QUESTIONS WANTING ANSWERS.

To this campaign of democratic slander of the industrial protective system of the country, it would be well if some democratic speaker or democrat editor would become sober-minded enough and honest enough to answer a few questions that are very important in this campaign. They are important because they touch upon American national progress and individual prosperity such as the world has never seen in any other country or in any other period of time in the world's history.

If protection is oppressive, why is it that the British, the British statisticians, like a freetrader, says in his balance sheet of the world for 1887, that "it would be impossible to find in history a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years?"

If protection is blighting, why is it that the internal commerce of the United States is greater than the entire foreign commerce of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Belgium?

If protection is a curse, why is it that Sir Edward Sullivan, of London, in his review of the world's progress, shows that the commercial progress of England in the past ten years has increased only 21 per cent. While that of the United States has increased 68 per cent. Why all this democratic, unrelenting war—bitter in spirit and false by every test that can be named, against the protection of our own markets and our own industries?

If protection is bad, why all of this magnificent national progress under that system?

If tariff is a robber, why is it that prices of the necessities of life are cheaper than ever before known in this country?

If protection is oppressive to the mechanic or day laborer, why is it that their wages are from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than the wages in any other country?

If protective tariff lowers wages and reduces the demand for labor, why is the wage-workers of Massachusetts have in the savings bank 24 million dollars more than all the wage-workers of Great Britain?

If protection is against the interest of the farmer why is it that the income of the American farmer is greater per capita than that of the farmer of any other country?

If the tariff which protects, is inequitable, why is it that there are more carriages and pictures and books and musical instruments and all other evidences of comfort and refinement in the homes of the American farmer by 500 per cent. than in the homes of the farmer in Europe?

If the tariff breaks down and does not build up, why is it that the standard of living among the working people of the United States is so far above that of the wage-workers of foreign countries?

If the business of farming under protection in the United States is no better than farming in other countries under free trade, why is it that an American farmer was never known to quit his home and seek one in Europe in the hope of bettering himself?

If protection does not protect why is it that the gates at Castle Garden swing inward and outward? and foreign wage-workers come here by the tens of thousands every year, while no American wage-worker ever seeks a home in a foreign country?

If protection is not a good thing for the nation as well as for individuals, why is it that all protective tariffs in this country have brought prosperity?

If free trade or "tariff reform" is good for the nation, why is it that every time the protective system has been broken down it has brought adversity?

Some of these self-important, democratic speakers who are crying down protection, should try to give these very important questions an intelligent answer.

THE COBDEN CLUB CONSPIRACY.

The south and England were against us in 1861, and the south and England are against us in 1888.

There is a conspiracy in England to break down the protective industries of the United States, and in that conspiracy are a large number of democratic statesmen including several members of congress, all democrats.

There is not a republican in public life to-day who is a member of that club. It is just as treasonable to conspire against the industries of the United States, to seek to break down the wages of workmen, and to degrade their homes, as it is to conspire against the American flag. All the prime movers in pushing the Mills bill through congress, are not only free traders, but they were in sympathy with human slavery, and were in favor of the south during the war. There is not one of them that is not in full sympathy with the Cobden club movement, and in fact are members of it, and as such are sworn enemies of the protective industries of the United States.

Let us see what this Cobden club is, and what relation it bears to the present administration.

The Cobden club was organized in 1866 by an association of British manufacturers. Its avowed purpose is to destroy the protective system of America. It seeks to break down all barriers that would prevent the free sale of British goods to the American markets. It has agencies in New York, Chicago, and other cities in this country. To show the spirit and aim of the Cobden club, the Gazette will quote from the proceedings of the club meeting in London on the 10th of

July, 1880, when Thomas Bailey Potter, addressed it. He said "their eyes were now turned westward. They were going to encounter their friend in the United States, and he believed they would be victorious." Six days after this meeting, the London Times said, "it is to the New World that the Cobden club is chiefly looking as the most likely sphere for vigorous foreign policy. It is done what it can in Europe, and is now turning its eyes westward and bracing itself for the struggle which is to come. It cannot rest while the United States are unaided."

General Neal Dow, of Maine, in authority for the statement that no English member of the Cobden club has said that thousands of pounds were being raised in England for the purpose of subsidizing American newspapers, members of congress, encouraging them to support this democratic theory of tariff reform, for it is upon this kind of "reform" that free trade is based. And England's hopes are so planted on the idea of free trade or "tariff reform," that in 1880, Speaker Shearer, of the New York assembly, was told by good authority, that the manufacturers of Bradford, England, contributed \$350,000 to the Hancock campaign, and how much the British manufacturers have contributed to the democratic effort to open the American markets for British goods, the national committee only knows.

But let us see what this democratic administration has to do with the Cobden club conspiracy to break down the protective industries of America—where battery is "never to rest while the United States are unaided."

First of all, there is JOHN G. CARLISLE, speaker of the house, who organized the free trade committee on ways and means. He didn't forget his obligation as a Cobden club man when he put eight southern free traders on that committee. Then there is the Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, secretary of state, who sold out so cheap to England in dealing in the fishery question. He has been a member since 1883.

Among the older members of the club is Justice L. Q. C. LAMAR, who was put on the bench because he was a free trader, for certainly he has no other qualification. He has been an avowed enemy of the industrial system of the United States since 1877 when he joined the Cobden club. Now comes the Right Honorable W. R. MORRISON, of Illinois, author of the horizontal bill which sought to place the markets of America in the hands of England. He has been a member 12 years, and for his devotion to the principles of free trade and in the interests of Great Britain, he has been made chairman of the committee on ways and means three times.

That noted free trader, the Hon. FRANK HURD, of Ohio, who is making campaign speeches for the Mills bill, is also a member, and as such never betrays his principles. He is for British free trade every time as against American protection. BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, likewise a member, and so is SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, and SENATOR VANCE, of North Carolina.

There are other democratic members of the Cobden club, and every one of them is a free trader, and is advocating the enactment of the Mills bill.

What the Knights of the Golden Circle was to the Union during the war, the Cobden club is to the industries of the United States.

HARRISON: HE WEARS WELL.

It is well worth while to pause a moment and consider this obnoxious fact: it does not from one section of this broad land; there come the slightest demonstration with the national republican ticket, or with the principles upon which it stands. Just think of this condition a moment. Perhaps, though, if you don't say, you better think of it more than a moment, for it is rare that such a condition obtains to be thought about. It is an omen of success not to be lightly considered. Not since Lincoln ran the second time has there been such unanimity among republicans. You remember the result then?

One of the strongest reasons why things are now as they are is the peculiar availability of General Harrison as the head of the ticket. The New York delegation at Chicago discovered this fact when it came unanimously to its support. Indiana knew it all the time. The Pacific coast learned it within a day after the Chicago convention adjourned. The entire country has been fairly convulsed of it ever since it got acquainted with the republican candidate. No man ever came suddenly into overwhelming prominence and wore so well.

What did the country discover in General Harrison? It discovered:

1. A man whose training had wonderfully well fitted him for executive work.

2. A man who is himself the best possible representative of the progressive American.

3. A man whose public and private life consistently bear out his own, but always modest christian profession.

4. A man who believes in constitutional protection, not simply for the sake of protection, but for the sake of American workmen.

5. A man who is not a demagogue in his selfish interests in the laboring classes, for he has always been a poor man, is a poor man to-day, and has always worked hard for a modest living.

6. A man who has the health to be his own boss.

7. A man who will be a real civil service reformer, not a sham one, because he says he will be, and Benjamin Harrison's word is where the republican party has put United States bonds—above everything.

It is no wonder the republicans are united on such a man. Nor is it any wonder that they have drawn to their side thousands who have not hitherto sided with them. Harrison wears well.

A DEMOCRATIC PROPHECY.

It is a fitting time to recall the statement made by the Philadelphia Times a Cleveland democratic paper on the 21st of November, 1887, just before the assembling of congress. There was danger then that Mills would be chairman of the ways and means committee, and warning the speaker on that point, the Times said:

"Speaker Carlisle twice packed the house committee on ways and means in the interests of free trade—that is, tariff revision on a free trade basis—and he thus made tariff revision or revenue reform impossible. Had not the Morrison horizontal tomfoolery been defeated in the winter of 1883, Mr. Cleveland would not have carried a single Northern state; and if Speaker Carlisle shall put the blatant free trader Mills at the head of the ways and means in the next house, with a committee in sympathy with its chairman, President Cleveland and his party will be in a hopeless minority in the house from the day the committee is announced, and New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana will be surely republican in 1888, with the Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana doubtful and chances largely in favor of the republicans."

Well, Speaker Carlisle packed the house committee again, in the interest of free trade, and the prophecy of the Times will be fulfilled.

Some months ago Mr. John A. Johnson, of Madison, who is engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery offered to furnish the raw materials for 10,000 farm wagons, before any labor had been put on such raw materials, at the rate of one dollar per wagon. The offer was made to show the fallacy in the free trader's argument relating to raw material. Nobody has yet accepted Mr. Johnson's offer. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

One would suppose that the democratic campaigners who have so much to say about raw material, would accept Mr. Johnson's very generous offer. But they haven't any faith in their own theories.

There are 30,000 workmen in Indiana, all brought in by the natural gas industry since 1884. If socialism had adopted these workmen, and a large proportion of them have in turn adopted socialism's favorite son as their political champion.

Do the democratic officials read the phrase that: "Public office is a private business?" They will learn in a few days that Cleveland's kind of public office is a public trust, has busted his administration.

FEDERATION OF YANKEE ORGANIZATIONS.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 20.—General Master Workman Powderly has made the first movement toward securing a co-operation of all the labor organizations of the country by sending telegrams to the corporations of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Richmond and the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen at Columbus. The dispatches were brief, containing simply a copy of the action upon the subject, which was declared to be a most important one.

Since by a Tramp.

COOKSTON, Mich., Oct. 20.—While engaged in conversation with a number of friends last night, Captain of Police Hayes was shot and fatally wounded by a tramp. The man gives as a reason for committing the deed that Chief Hayes arrested him yesterday for being drunk. The sheriff has taken extra precautions to prevent the mob, which is gathering from the vicinity, from attacking the prisoner, who is confined in the county jail.

GIRLS SENTENCED FOR ARSON.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 20.—Three inmates of the State Industrial Home have been sentenced by Judge Lane, in the circuit court, to four years at the Detroit House of Correction. Their names are Minnie Duross, Clara Rice and Maude Badgley, and their crime consisted in setting fire to the Greenwell cottage, where they were lodged, on the night of September 1. Two associates are yet to be sentenced.

DEATH OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Dr. Ferdinand B. Chatham, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in this city, died Thursday afternoon. He was the father of Bishop Chatham, of the Catholic diocese of Vincennes, Ind., and was 64 years of age.

ASSETS VERY LIGHT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The small percentage on the dollar which the defunct Board of Trade firm of Frank Clifton & Co. will pay has surprised most firms with whom they had any dealings. The liabilities are said to be \$219,000 and the assets \$17,245.

WIFE WOMAN FROG.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's Eucalypti Remedy for consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Prevents & cures, diphtheria, diphtheria, diphtheria.

I have not used all of one bottle yet I suffered from asthma for twelve years experiencing the most distressing drooping in the throat and to that distress and pain bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget. I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the asthma is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

Predicts a better Outlook for France.

New York, Oct. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review say: "In the light of reports received it will be seen that the volume of business is remarkably well maintained on the whole, notwithstanding the influence of political excitement. With many persons deferring operations because of uncertainty regarding the future policy of the Government, and with many others devoting much of their time to political activity, some diminution in the volume of trade would be natural. But the country has been so long in the grip of depression that the impression prevails that more active and prosperous trade may be expected after the election."

SERIOUS DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—By an explosion of dynamite in blasting near Frankfort, Ky., Friday afternoon, Hanson Graham, of Clark, Robert Gore and W. H. Williams received dangerous injuries. Graham received a heavy blow over the eye and his left arm was torn off at the elbow. John Gore had one hand torn off and the other shattered so amputation is necessary. Robert Gore had both arms broken; Williams received severe bruises on head and arms. The charges had at first failed to explode and they were retreating.

SHOT DEAD BY ROBBERS.

Highwayman in Pennsylvania Commit a Brutal Murder.

THE CRIME OCCURS NEAR WILKESBARRE.

The Paymaster of a Gang of Railway Constructors and His Assistant slain—The Assassins Secure \$12,000—No Clue to Their Identity.

KILLED FOR THEIR TREASURE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 20.—A daring murder and robbery occurred yesterday morning a few miles from here on the Wilkesbarre mountain. Paymaster John B. McClure and Stabbe Hess High Paymaster of Philadelphia and their assistant were shot and slain and a sum of money amounting to \$12,000 in their possession was taken by the murderers. The murdered men started in a buggy to pay the workmen on McClure's new branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad between Mill Creek and Laurel Run, and their dead bodies were found just before noon lying on the road in a lonely strip of woods.

The great excitement here over the murder, and numerous theories have been advanced as to how the deed was done. The latest theory is that the murder was committed by a gang of six Italians, who were stationed at different points on the lonely road. Two of them stood behind a big pine tree, which was covered in front by underbrush, and when the men came in sight they drew killing flammings, who fell out of the buggy. The autopsy shows that McClure was shot in the back. He probably fell out of the buggy, too, but in falling his feet were caught in the underbrush and he was dragged for a quarter of a mile, the horse traveling that distance from where Flannigan's body was found. When the horse came to a standstill the criminals jumped into the buggy and took the money. Finding that McClure was still alive, one of the murderers blew the top of his head off. There is no clue to the murders as yet. Several arrests have been made on suspicion of the crime, but will be put on the track of the assassins.

CANADA'S POLICY.

St. John, N.B., for a better feeling on the fisheries question by Americans After the Election—In Any Event the Dominion Will Not Back Down.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—The talk of the hour is Sir John Macdonald's speech at the Chateau banquet yesterday, when he outlined Canada's future policy regarding the fishery difficulty. His speech is an assurance that Canada will not back down and his remarks are regarded as official. Sir John said he was proud of the coolness with which Canadians had met threats from the United States which seemed almost to result in a war. He said he would listen to these threats because he had rights and justice on his side. He said he would not be intimidated by an ordinary session in the States, but he knew it was a sham battle—more theatrical display on the part of the United States than anything else.

Canada's cause was plain. The settlement of the fisheries question by the treaty was an honest and fair settlement of a question that had caused a vast amount of friction between Canada and the United States. Both sides had made concessions. The Canadian negotiators had been charged by the Liberal party with having sacrificed the Dominion's interests and giving up everything to the Americans. In the States it was claimed that Canada had the best of the bargain, and Congress had refused to ratify the treaty. It was not expected that all would be said in the States. It was a fair treaty, nevertheless. He believed that after the temporary fever caused by the election in the States, the real feeling would be that the treaty was a good one.

Americans, with the usual coolness that characterizes them, would look with more favorable eyes on the treaty, and would agree to another agreement based upon its lines and principles. He hoped such would be the case, but whether it was or not, Canada's course as a Government would be the same.

We have ratified that treaty; we are anxious to carry it out, and if you don't choose to accept it we can not help it. The responsibility rests upon your shoulders. We will rely upon the treaty of 1874 and we will just rest upon the law and let the law take its course; and if there be any difficulties as to the construction of the treaty we must find some mode by arbitration or otherwise to decide what the true legal meaning of the construction of it is.

Sir John concluded: "That will be the course of the Canadian Government; that will be the course of the Canadian Parliament; that will be the course approved by the vast majority of the people. We have no fear that there will be any difficulty with the United States. It is a question of construction of the treaty we can leave to some tribunal selected by both sides to settle what these obstacles are."

At the present price of

WHEAT, BARLEY & COUNTRY PRODUCE

Is there any good reason why you shouldn't

WEAR GOOD CLOTHES!

And especially when you can buy a good suit at a moderate price. We don't expect to sell all the clothing that is sold in Rock county, but we do expect that every man who buys clothing, will look the market over before buying and what we ask you to do

FOR YOUR OWN INTEREST!

Is to call and see us.

We have Boys' Suits for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and \$7.

Boys' Overcoats for 2.50, 4.50, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and \$12.

Men's Suits from 5 to \$30, in great variety.

Men's Overcoats from 4 to \$35. 50 styles or more.

See our 50c and 75c Underwear.

At these prices at least 38 per cent. less than value.

Our Fall and Winter Stock

Is complete and we don't hesitate to say that we have the largest and

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MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 15th, BEGIN A

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All sizes at \$4.75; considered a bargain elsewhere at \$6.50.

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In large variety of patterns and styles at the very low price of \$8 sold everywhere at \$8.00 and upwards.

Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits,

Latest Styles at \$6.50—cheap at \$9.00. We will also offer a large assortment of

Business Suits in Better Grades

Of Casimeres, Cheviots and Worsted for men and young men's sizes at astonishingly low prices and invite everybody to call on us during this sale, as we propose to give the people of Rock county the

Best Bargains ever Offered

In Janesville. Our stock of

OVERCOATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

Have been manufactured expressly for our trade, and every garment WARRANTED TAILOR MADE. We are headquarters for

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FOR YOUR OWN INTEREST!

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We have Boys' Suits for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and \$7.

Boys' Overcoats for 2.50, 4.50, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and \$12.

Men's Suits from 5 to \$30, in great variety.

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See our 50c and 75c Underwear.

At these prices at least 38 per cent. less than value.

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Is complete and we don't hesitate to say that we have the largest and

PUBLIC REFLECTION!

The question with you is, where to get

The Best Value For Your Money

—the question with us is, how best

TO DO JUSTICE TO OUR REPUTATION

And how to meet the requirements of every one of our customers in such a way that the business connection between us will be a lasting one. It would not pay us to lose a single customer by disappointing the high expectations that are justly held of us. That's why we always do just as we advertise to do. Now, this week we propose to give a

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48 inch all wool Henriettas, all the new shades and black at 75 cents; positive value, \$1.

44 inch all wool "Barjeon" Serges, in all the new shades and black, at 50c; positive value 75 cents.

54 inch French Broadcloths, in all the new shades and in black, at \$1 50; positive value \$2.

44 inch all wool Oriental Stripes, very desirable for combinations with the new colors—50 cents; positive value 75 cents:

44 inch Silk ward Henriettas all the new shades and in black, at 90 cents; positive value \$1.25.

36 inch all wool Tricot Flannels, every color and mixture at 35 cents; positive value 50 cents.

French Faile Silk, 24 inches wide, at \$1 50; value \$2 25.

Faile Francais Silk, 24 inches wide, at 90 cents; positive value \$1 25.

An all around reduction on Black Goods, Velvets and Plushes and all New Dress Goods. Old goods, we have none, hence we can not quote them.

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 tures, \$10 and \$12
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JANESVILLE, WIS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—GRANIT COUNTY.
JAMES B. BOCK, Clerk. Jason Tyler, Plaintiff; vs. JAMES W. WIFFERT, Defendant.

State of Wisconsin to the said defendants, you are hereby summoned to appear within ten days after the service of this summons, to answer the complaint, and defend the same. In case of your failure to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the contents of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. Said complaint is on file in the office of the clerk of said court, and is open to the inspection of any party.

Plaintiff's Attorney,
O. Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.
outbdo:cwtr

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